

by the displacement of air, it is extremely quiet compared with other modes of transportation.

## Diamagnetism

A diamagnetic substance is one whose atoms have no permanent magnetic dipole moment. When an external magnetic field is applied to a diamagnetic substance such as bismuth or silver, a weak magnetic dipole moment is induced in the direction opposite the applied field (Lenz's Law). The effect of diamagnetism is present in all matter but is weak compared to paramagnetism or ferromagnetism ( $x < 10^{-5}$ ) and would be masked by a permanent dipole moment. For a qualitative classical understanding consider 2 electrons in the same orbit but in opposite direction. The magnetic moments of the two electrons are equal and opposite so they cancel. When an external magnetic field is applied, the electrons experience an additional force  $qv \times B$  which increases the orbital speed of the electron whose magnetic moment is antiparallel to the field decrease. The speed of the electron with parallel moment, the magnetic moments, no longer cancel and the substance acquires a net dipole moment that opposes the applied field.

## Problem:

*To create a cost-efficient, zero pollutant, easy maintenance transport media*

## Problem specifications:

In order to obtain the desired hovering effect, aluminum was used as running surface, since its diamagnetic characteristics are good from a cost-efficiency basis. Three diamagnetic generators were used as propulsion engines in the vehicle. These generators have directional controls for speed and direction. The levitation height and speed is controlled with frequency and power regulator. The system stability is obtained by either using equal magnitude or parallel electromagnetic generators or by applying a rotational force to the system, so that the centrifugal forces in the device balance all forces present in the vehicle. Energy is stored with height efficiency gel batteries. The power is obtained through regular AC outputs or photovoltaic cells. The brake system works with the inversion of the direction of the diamagnetic generators .The vehicle chassis is made of Al-Cu alloy. In order to obtain test values for speed velocity, acceleration and forces present in the vehicle, **Working Model 2D** computer program were used. Using this program a kinetic analysis was done on the vehicle taking into consideration critical design factors such as: kinetic and static friction, air resistance, electrostatic charge, weight, shape, material and center of gravity.

## Background:

For many years we have had transportation vehicles which are less efficient in relation with the energy it uses. The majority of the energy is lost between friction and heat. These machines only use from 15%-30% of consumed energy. Another problem related to the current transportation media suffer is their unavailability to operate on all kinds of surface pr environment. For each surface, utility or environment a different type of design is needed.

Various types of systems have been provided with the purpose of effecting high velocity movement of fluids and for driving vehicles on land, water, and air. Among these systems are propellers such as employed on ships and aircrafts and also reaction devices such as jets and rockets.

While propulsion system for rockets and other short range space vehicle have customarily employed chemical propellants, either liquid or solid, to provide the desired acceleration force for the vehicle, it is recognized that the performance of these chemical propellant is limited and for long term or extreme distance trips need better propulsion systems are required.

This invention relates to a method of controlling gravitation and for deriving power; and to a method of producing linear force motion. Any vehicle accelerated to an axis rotation relative to its attractive inertial mass immediately becomes activated by free space energy and acts as independent force. This is a relative velocity craft and the minute it reaches the relative velocity of the attractive inertial mass that becomes weightless as with regards this inertial attraction. Individually it is not weightless, it has the same weight as before, but when it reaches the relative location it becomes as independent system just as a planet is an independent system. It is like traveling on a small planet. The craft rotates until it reaches a high speed and raises from the ground.

We know we have at least two vortices interacting apex to apex to generate and hold mass in the microscopic or macroscopic dimensions. These vortices also disassemble mass to turn it back into the original space fabric.

Every mass has a certain field and frequency of motion that keeps it solid. Expose it to a higher frequency of rotation and it breaks bonds and changes shape, volume, pressure, density, rotation, etc. Its physical existence (third dimension existence) or manifestation is only if those conditions are met, otherwise it dissolves. Vortices, cones of energy movement, are the producers and destroyers of all these conditions for physical appearance. To understand how to produce these shapes of whirling power and alter them is the secret to manifesting and dissipating all elements and materials in this universe.

A physical object takes on and holds field shapes or geometrical pattern which are the records of what these vortices did to this object to manifest and lock it in its shape. These fields tell the angles and frequency of interaction that occurred between electricity and magnetism to produce the phenomena.

### ***Claims***

I claim:

1. The invention of transportation vehicles using diamagnetic propulsion such as cars, trains, boats, air planes, space crafts, motorcycles, trucks, toys, tools and weapons which have one or more diamagnetic rotors and one or more directional rotors; or in case of diamagnetic generator, will have one or more diamagnetic generators and one or more